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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo leation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## The Citizens' Candidate.

In his speech of acceptance yesterday at Albany Judge HERRICK declared his programme. It is as simple as sunrise, and as logical as geometry.

If elected, Judge HERRICK will smash the Grocery: and he will do his best, in the sight of GoD and mankind, to give to the people of this State the honest administration their public affairs so grievously need.

Judge HEBRICK happens to be the Democratic candidate for Governor, but he is more than that. He is the Citizens' candidate. He is the Reform candidate.

Under existing conditions Republicans may split their ballots and vote for him for Governor, for FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON for Lieutenant-Governor, and, we should now add, for JOHN CUNNEEN for Attorney-General, with as little hesitation as they would feel in departing from strict party lines in a municipal campaign for the redemption of a ringridden town.

### Odell's Game.

Mr. Secretary of State O'BRIEN tells a Herald reporter the obvious Odellite plan of campaign:

We must make our campaign on national issues and we will very soon hear on the Republican stump more about ROOSEVELT and less about Governo Opera's Administration."

It won't work. The Odell Adminis tration can't hide behind the Roosevelt Administration. An attempt to confuse and blend the two may hurt ROOSEVELT;

it cannot save ODELL. There is small heat and no fever about national issues. It is taken for granted that ROOSEVELT will be elected, with or without New York. There is a clear tield for independent voting. It will be well occupied; and no gong beating of the Groceryites can frighten the

independent Republicans. The other night ten thousand citizens of New Orleans held a mass meeting. They said some warm words about Governor BLANCHARD, whom they accuse of compelling the Democratic municipal convention of New Orleans to take his candidate for District Attorney, instead of the candidate demanded by the press and the Democratic leaders. Resignation or impeachment is the agreeable alternative which these independent Democrate hold before Governor BLANCH-They will have nothing to do with the regular Democratic municipal ticket. They are going to name an independent

ticket. That independent ticket will not burt Judge PARKER. He is out of the row. If he tried to interfere with the local fight, he would be hurt seriously.

If Mr. ROOSEVELT keeps his hands off this State, he will not be injured. The voters will see that it is not his fault that ODELL tries to make a shield of him. But the independent Republicans will not be deterred by any consideration from smashing corruption at Albany.

#### The Part Taken by Germans in Our Revolutionary War.

An interesting contribution to our knowledge of the German allied troops serving under the British flag in the war for American Independence and often loosely described as "Hessians." has lately been published by the Pennsylvania German Society.

The investigation was undertaken by Major J. G. ROSENGARTEN, who has made good use of the data accessible on this side of the Atlantic. For an exhaustive narrative, however, it would be needful to examine the archives of the German principalities by which the Hessian and other mercenaries were leased to the British Government. Such archives should be found at Marburg, Cassel, Anspach, and doubtless also at Brunswick. An inspection of the documents discoverable at the places named should show not only the precise number of German hirelings that were sent to fight on the British side in the American colonies-the aggregate number is supposed to have been about 39,000-but also how many returned to their native land. All of the missing should not be assumed to have been killed. Many German soldiers and even some German officers preferred to remain in the United States after the close of the Revolutionary War.

Major ROSENGARTEN points out that there were a good many marriages to American women on the part of Germans who had come to this country as enemies. He cites instances in Rhode Island, Virginia and South Carolina, and esserts that at least one family descended from a Hessian ancestor may be found in almost every Pennsyl ania or Maryland village in which Hessian prisoners were quartered after the battles of Trenton, Saratoga and Yorktown. It will be remembered that, from the founding of the colony by WILLIAM PENN, there had been a considerable inflow of German Protestants into Pennsylvania; and therefore when, during the Revolutionary War, German soldiers were stationed there, either on garrison duty or as captives, they would find about them many people who were able to speak

their language. Major ROSENGARTEN draws attention

to the fact that there were some German soldiers serving in the French army under ROCHAMBRAU. Undoubtedly there would be many German-speaking persons in the rank and file of French regiments recruited in Alsace, and there was a famous regiment known as the "Royal Allemand." Too much stress has been laid upon that name. At the epoch of the Revolutionary War, the "Royal Allemand" was no more made up exclusively, or even mainly, of Germans than was the "Royal Irlandais" of Irishmen. It would be absurd to compare the regiment known as the "Royal Allemand," a name which had been borne for generations by a body of men in the French army, with a Hessian regiment composed exclusively of Germans, and commanded by German officers, whose services were, it is true, hired temporarily by Great Britain, but whose allegiance to their own sovereign was maintained.

For the services of individual Germans who happened to be in French pay, our gratitude is primarily due to France, that despatched the regiment to which they belonged to aid our forefathers in their extremity. The assertion made or implied by the late Secretary BLAINE at the Yorktown centenary, that the American people were under about equal obligations to Frenchmen and Germans for their deliverance from the British yoke was, of course, preposterous, and inspired by a political motive. It should have no place in any book purporting to be a contribution to American history.

#### The Highway Manuals of 1893 and 1904.

The title of Chapter 536 of the Laws of New York for the year 1904 is this:

"An Act to provide for the publication and distribution of a compilation of the highway laws without expense to the State."

Beneath this misleading title is printed

the statute approved on May 3 by Governor-Chairman BENJAMIN B. ODELL. Jr., in defiance of the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State, under which CHARLES H. BETTS of the Odell State committee is now preparing to reap a profit of \$20,000 from the taxpayers of the Commonwealth through the medium of a new edition of the highway manual first issued in 1893. The plain intent of the title of this act is to delude the public into a belief that no expenditure of the taxpavers' funds will be required for the manual, whereas the fact is that the statute proposes to extract \$35,000 from the citizens' pockets. but to extract it in the form of local expenditure instead of State expenditure. To the taxpayer the bookkeeping methods followed are of little interest. The point of importance to him is that of his income a slice is to be taken under the form of law.

The first highway manual was compiled and distributed under authority of Chapter 655 of the Laws of 1893, the title of which is:

"An Act in relation to the publication and dis ribution of the highway law."

ROSWELL P. FLOWER was the Governor who signed the statute of 1893, and he did not find it necessary to attach a misleading title to it. Thus in the very titles of the two acts there is evidence of their radical difference; and Roswell P. FLOWER did not sign the act of 1893 in opposition to the opinion of the chief legal officer of his administration. Examination of the two statutes reveals further differences.

The act of 1893 provided that the Governor should select a person to compile and publish the highway laws of the State, together with suggestions for grading, building and maintaining roads and for tree culture and the laying out of lawns along highways. It provided that the manual thus compiled should not be published until approved by the Governor. Upon publication, the manual was distributed, one copy to each Town Clerk and one copy to each Overseer and Commissioner of Highways in each town. The act provided that the compilers should charge not more than 50 cents for the copies thus distributed, this to be a town charge, and from the proceeds the compiler was directed to pay the cost of preparing and publishing the manual. The cost of copies sold to persons other than the officials named was to be not more than 75 cents each.

The statute of 1904, signed by Governor-Chairman ODELL in defiance of the legal opinion of the State's Attorney-General, provided that the Secretary of State should appoint a person to compile a "revised edition" of the manual of 1893. The revised manual was to contain all that the original did, except the suggestions on tree culture and lawns. The act provided that the new manual should be distributed through the County Clerks, instead of the Town Clerks, and that one copy should be provided for each memper of a Town Board and one copy for each Commissioner and Overseer of Highways within the counties. In this way the number of manuals to be distributed was increased largely over the number provided for in the act of 1893. That act provided that only Town Clerks and Highway Commissioners and Highway Overseers in towns should have manuals bought for them by the taxpayers: the Governor-Chairman's act added to the ist members of Town Boards and the Highway Commissioners and Overseers of all communities possessing these officials.

Thus was the market extended. The act of 1904 also provided that the compiler might charge \$1 for each copy furnished to a local official and \$1.50 for each copy sold to another person. Out of the sum thus collected the compiler was directed to pay the cost of preparing and publishing the manual, and the charges for forwarding the copies to the County Clerks.

It is also noticeable that the Governor's approval was necessary before the manual of 1893 could be distributed. That of 1904 has gone forth without the approval of any State officer, unless CHARLES H. BETTS of the Governor-Chairman's State committee and the Assembly revision room, who is not a lawyer or an authority on road building, but who is the compiler of this manual, be regarded as such

The manual of 1893 was provided for in a law signed by Governor not holding

any office in a political party, in the full belief that it was a constitutional measure, under which he assumed entire responsibility for the accuracy of the publication. That of 1904 was provided for in a law signed by a Governor who when he signed it was the titular and actual boss of a political party, who had been warned by his legal adviser that it was an unconstitutional measure. and who assumed no responsibility for the accuracy and correctness of the manual thus ordered. In tabular form the differences between these manuals may be shown: I MANUAL OF 1904.

MANUAL OF 1893. Approved by Gov. Distributed to Town Clerks, Town Highway Commissioners and Overseers, in all towns. Sold for 50 cente copy to officials. Sold for 75 cents copy to the public. Compiler's profit esti

Not approved by any State officer. Distributed to mem bers of Town Boards Highway Commission ers and Overseers in all Sold for \$1 a copy officials. Sold for \$1.80 a copy the public.

Comptler's profit

mated). \$20,000. That the statute of 1904 is unwarranted by the fundamental law of the State is the opinion of the Attorney-General. The soundness of his view is likely to be tested in the courts, for it is already manifest that the local officials are not anxious to increase the tax rates in their communities for the benefit of the Governor-Chairman's State committeeman. Whatever the Constitutional merits of the statute may be, it is certain, at least, that the condition of the publishing trade does not warrant an increase of 100 per cent. in the price of the manual of 1904 over that of the manual of 1893.

Mr. CUNNERN, in his memorandum warning the Governor-Chairman of the unconstitutional nature of this measure suggested that the principle embodied in it would allow the Legislature to com pel towns to purchase road machines. He might have added that the Grocery Trade was capable of extension on the same principle.

## The Failure of the Subway.

Aldermen are the chiefest ornaments and glories of urban life. Their mission on earth and in office is to feed at the expense of the public treasury in celebration of the completion of important public works.

Public works are undertaken among men to provide opportunities for Aldermanic banquets and the decoration with banners and bunting, under Aldermanic auspices, of public buildings at public expense

No public work should be begun without the feeding of the Aldermen as a principal feature of the inauguration. No public work should be called complete until after the Aldermen have eaten and drunk their approval.

Recognizing these elementary and fundamental truths of municipal government, the Aldermen are justly amazed and alarmed at the failure to appropriate \$50,000 for the expenses of an Aldermanic blow-out to mark the completion of the subway. For what purpose are subways built, they ask, if not to create dinners and luncheons for Aldermen? Of what avail is a city treasury unless it can be tapped for meat and drink? How can the expenditure of \$35,000,000 of the taxpayers' funds be defended if it results in no opportunities for the regaling of the

Aldermanic insides? "Better take \$5,000," said Mayor Mc-"It's all you'll get." What CLELLAN. is a miserly \$5,000 among the Aldermen's appetites? It would not buy even the

cocktails. The Board of Estimate is no authority on this great question. The eatings of the Aldermen should be under the direction and control of the Municipal Art Commission.

#### The State, Not the Church, Responsible.

This letter deals severely with the interference of a Church in the matter of

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Can you nform your readers by what authority the priests of the Roman Catholic Church declare a marriage "They are reported to have done so in the case

of Mrs. ALLINE STOCKING CLARKE. "Their action assumes superiority to the law o the land.

" Religious freedom is one thing; but there is degree of insolence, it seems to me, in the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church on this question that cannot but awaken very decided resentment among all serious minded citizens. "NEW YORK, Sept. 28."

The marriage to which "American" refers was solemnized in the parsonage of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of this city, though the bride had been divorced recently, and divorce from the sacrament of matrimony is not recognized by that Church. The woman was eligible for marriage, however, in the Roman Catholic view, because her first marriage had been with a man unbaptized, without dispensation, and therefore was null and void.

Of course, this "action assumes superiority to the law of the land," but not more than does the action of that Church in refusing to recognize civil divorce, nor than that of Protestant Churches which refuse to marry people who have been divorced for causes not allowed by their canons as Scriptural and sufficient, though they may have been granted by the civil law.

For example, the Episcopal Church forbids its ministers to solemnize the marriage of any person divorced, except it be the innocent party to a divorce suit for adultery only; yet in all the States of this Union except New York and South Carolina other causes of divorce are allowed by the civil law. Recently, too, a movement has been started to induce Protestant ministers to refuse marriage to any person who has been divorced in contradiction of the laws of his or her particular Church.

If, then, "the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church on this question" savors of "insolence" the other Churches are open to the same accusation. action assumes superiority to the law of the land." The law of the State lays down one rule for marriage and they lay down another and a contradictory rule.

Of course, the law of the State makes no distinction between baptized

and unbaptized as concerning eligibility to marriage. According to the Roman Catholic canon, people who have married again after a divorce from a valid marriage are practically living in adultery. So also in the Episcopal Church a marriage after a divorce not allowed by its canons is practically an adulterous union, though it is legal under the law of the State.

Does this interfere with religious freedom? Not at all. Nobody need put himself under the law of a Church, unless voluntarily. The only law he is compelled to observe is the law of the State. If, however, he wants the blessing of a Church on his marriage he mus expect to be made subject to the ecclesiastical rather than the civil law concerning matrimony. If he is a Protestant and the woman a Roman Catholic, he will be required to stipulate that children born of the union shall be brought up as Roman Catholics, and some priests may refuse absolutely to officiate at such a mixed marriage."

This is an anomalous condition as respects a contract which is the gravest and most far reaching in its social conse quences of any into which men and women can enter. Priests and ministers are made by statute civil magistrates for the purpose of solemnizing marriages yet alone among magistrates they are permitted to exercise their own option as to the performance of a function imposed on them by the law of the State.

The only remedy is to separate the civil from the religious marriage, so that the only legal marriage, the marriage of record, shall be contracted before a purely civil magistrate, who is under compulsion of obedience to the law of the State. Afterward the Church could give or refuse its blessing to the union. according as its own law requires.

As it is, "serious minded citizens" have no reason for resentment against any Church because it enforces views of marriage which it regards as of Divine obligation. If they resent those views they can go to some Church which does not have them; or they can be married by a purely civil magistrate. Their religious freedom is not interfered with, for they are in no way bound to subject themselves to any laws except those of the State, which are the same for everybody, of every religious faith or of no religious faith.

### The Blockhead People.

Ponder for a moment this somewhat fat and breathless sentence from Judge PARKER'S letter of acceptance:

The magnitude of the country and its diversit; of interests and population would enable a determined, ambitious and able Executive, unmindful of constitutional limitations and fired with the lust of power, to go far in the usurpation of au thority and the aggrandizement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people be aroused."

That is, the people are so stupid they can't detect "usurpation" until it has gone far.

The American people will be pretty far gone," "dim blockhead populawhen an able Executive can tions. knock the Constitution into a cocked hat without their knowing it.

If there was any real apprehension of the consequences of "usurpation" there would be no lament over "apathy." The country would be boiling. In effect the Democrats are saying to the voters: You poor ignorant devils, why don't you get excited?"

## Lenoir Landscape and Genre.

By the kindness of Mr. R. L. GRAY of the Raleigh News and Observer we can see and hear the Hon. BOB GLENN. Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina. BoB is a picture in warm colors, beautifully framed. He is at Lenoir, the black, which the pronouncing angels call "Lenore." The charms of nature and of the Davenport Female College surround BoB. The giant trunks of seven immense white pines enclose the speakers' platform. Fifty or seventy-five of the young women, seated on the grass, made, with the light colors of their dresses, a pretty

picture." "They were pretty, too. The sun had blushed their face and the warmth of the day had just moistened their hair so that it went into curi. They book the next Governor's hands and twittered with pleasure at his smiling compilments. 'If I was as pretty as you girls,' he said, 'there wouldn't be a Republican left in Caldwell. Go to work, girls for the ticket.' To which the girls responded with well rendered 'Rah, Rah, Rah, GLENN!' "

A breeze and breezy BoB "blew constantly through the long needles of the trees and fanned the people sitting in the shade." Everything was at its best. Breezy BoB was at his best when "he declared that he would, as it were, shake his fist in the President's face and denounce the President's words as false. There was a chorus of applause that sounded like 'Amens!' from the corner of a campmeeting." The young women ang "America" and "The Old North State." Arcadian politics, GLENN under the greenwood tree.

But e'en within Paradise there was a

anake: "Directly in front of the stand two young bloods with high collars and wearing red ties, sat in a high red-wheeled buggy with a green wagon body. Twenty minutes after the commencement of the peach they attempted to drive away. As they turned their horse to and fro among the people cutting the wheels this way and that, the disturbance was considerable. The horse stepped over habies and boys sprawling in the grass, and the buggy backed into the women, to their great consternation. For a few minutes no one thought of anything except the efforts of the young fellows to control their horse. GLENN, however, did not stop his speech until after one of the young men ad gotten out and the other was driving the buggy down the road directly past the speaker: then he hit quick and hard: 'Never mind that,' he said "H's nothing but a horse and buggy." The crowd howled its pleasure, and the young schoolgirls who had been suffering from the ogling of the youths clapped delightedly, while the climinated young men, blushing to the ears, drove away at a three minute clip, followed by the derisive laughter of the people."

The leering rascals in the buggy and red ties were Republicans, of course. Away with them, and look at some innocent bits of genre:

In fact, not a one had dared enigger for lack Of the tortoise's armor plate ever the back! "An old man with billy goat whiskers stood up for the two hours of the speech and mumbled after the speaker, evidently reciting the words one by

Now this question only is talked in the wood: Did the tortoise act as eigentleman about

WHITE COLONISTS GOING TO in a black and white dotted skirt, waist and a hat TROPICAL AFRICA.

with black rooster plumes, sat on a bench under

tree and dipped snuff while she showed toothics

joy at the jokes and meanwhile administered old

time comfort to a little yellow headed kid, some 3

years old. The kid was much invigorated by its

drink and proceeded to amuse itself by running

"At the conclusion of a burst of applause the kid

stepped on a stone that turned and went rolling

down the hill like a ball. The old mother gasper

and came near to swallowing her snuff in her excite

ment. While the crowd shook with emotion the

baby was rescued and again comforted, and the

Last scene of all, old Uncle JESSE

GRAGG, more than ninety, "his bright

blue eyes alive with interest and in-

telligence, gave unflagging attention to

the speech." Hitherto a Republican,

he declines to commit himself, and says

he will vote for whom he pleases. Uncle

JESSE used to hunt "b'ar" and deer, is

still a dead shot with the rifle and has

never used glasses. His mother was a

daughter of DANIEL BOONE. It is clear

that Uncle JESSE can't help voting for

ROOSEVELT, but he would like to vote for

An effort has been made (especially in

cherries (produced in abundance in Cali-

fornia) are too large, as a rule, for use in

cocktails. The idea of replacing the im-

ported charry with the American grown

olive has not yet obtained the assent and

approval of the great army of cocktail

STORIES OF SENATOR HOAR.

The Only American Who Ever Pulled Wires

for Thucydides.

From the National Magazine

The incident happened as I was being driven to the station, and it arose from my admiration of the

public library Senator Hoar had pointed out to me.

"The only time I was ever guilty of wire pulling my host then remarked, "was when I so used m

nfluence that Thucydides instead of Herodotus

received honorable mention on that façade as the epresentative Greek historian. Why did I want o carry that point? Oh, only because I've always

Was not that deliciously characteristic? Is

A Contrast-Daniel Webster and Aaron Burr

From the National Magazine.

"More happy end what saint e'er knew!

His Saviour's death in rapturous view

"There's a wicked letter." broke out the silvery

haired statesman, as he picked one out of a group

of faded documents. "One of these days I may publish it for the benefit of that society which is

trying to rehabilitate Aaron Burr. You may look

at it if you like. You see that he describes the young girl about whom he is writing to another

man exactly as if she were a horse or a dog." Surely

enough, this letter must confound Burr's admirers.
With a kind of fine irony it ends. "God bless you.

Astounding Information

From the Boston Record.

Senator Hoar used to relate with much give the conversation that recently took place between two Southerners, the first of whom had but lately re-

turned from a trip through New England. Said the first man from Dixle to his friend:

"Yes," replied the friend, "the kind we feed to

"The very same. Well, do you know, sir, that in

Boston the enlightened citizens take those little

white, round beans, boil them for three hours, mix them with molasses and I know not what other in-

tents bake them, and then-what do you sup

"They eat 'em, sir!" interrupted the first South

erner, impressively. "Bless me, sir, they eat 'em!

From the Christian Intelligencer

A year ago attention was called to the proportion of the population of leading cities which are found in church on a given Sunday. The census of church-goers in London and New York, much more com-

plete in the former than in the latter city, showed in London somewhat less and in New York some-what over one-fourth of the population actually in church on the Sabbath when the census was

taken. A later census in London shows a slight change for the better in this proportion, i. e., 1,524,025 persons in a population, including suburbs,

A Monted Question

From the New Orleans Times Democrat

The tortoise's face had a sneer unconcealed When they spoke of the iion as king of the field;

And his bosom e'er swelled with a purpose remote Some day to tread hard on the tail of his coat!

So meeting his kingship one day in the road— And monstrougly mighty his lienship showed!—

He started to cussing, and gave no excuse To the lion for all of his sudden abuse.

The king of the field, with a look of surprise, Heard the volley of "scoundrel! assassin cur

Proepting along with the somnolent hare!

But the latter drew simply his head in the shell, And cussed in a manner I shudder to tell!

"Come out!" roared the lion; "come out o' that fort You coward! you cur! and I'll eat you for sport!"

"Eat away!" said the tortoise; "that shell's part o'

Just the same as the part you don't happen to see!

The lion looked 'round at the beasts who had come At the noise, but they all were discreet and quite

But that booted not! With a terrible roar He started to drink up the tortoise's gore

For he'd ne'er read, in fact, of the beast cussing

"You know those little, white, round beans?"

To whom like mercy shown!

and an especial fondness for Thucydides.

who would pull wires for Thucydides:

own handwriting:

lrinkers, patriotic as they are.

the Hon. HENRY GOZWAY DAVIS too.

up and down the path.

speech went on."

of the cocktail.

White farmers from Europe are emigrating to British East Africa and are settling almost exactly under the equator. This information is given in the "Handbook for East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar" for 1904, published by the Government of Britsh East Africa at Mombasa, the port and chief town of the protectorate. The names of the immigrants are printed in the handbook, and there are several hundred of

It will be remembered that Sir Charles N. E. Eliot, Commissioner of the Protectorate, resigned his office a few months ago because the British Government had arranged without his knowledge to introduce a large number of Jewish farmers into the same region. That project has not yet been carried out

The region first opened to foreign settle ment is Kikuyu, just south of Mount Kenia, the second highest mountain in Africa. through which the equator passes. It is very fertile and well watered, and stands from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, which accounts for its temperate climate. ropean settlers," says the handbook, "are taking up the uncocupied land more and more, and one sees here and there European farmsteads with rosy faced children, who bear witness to the suitability of the climate for Europeans."

It suits us to see a party disgracing itself beyond the endurance of the American people.—Grocery Organ. The country produces all the cereals and Of course it suits you. vegetables of Europe and seems to be particularly adapted for the white potato, of Does not the Hon. Tow Taggast invariwhich over 600 tons were exported last year ably see to it that the playing cards he by way of the Uganda Railroad, many of purchases have the union label? them going to Natal and the Transvasi Five full trainloads were sent to Johannes-The cherry has been so long a recognized

burg. The average rainfall is forty inches ement in the popularity of the cocktail that any proposition to displace it may be year, and the average temperature for the cool season is 66 degrees, and for the hot considered as an assault on the integrity of the cocktail itself. The cherry adds weather, 73 degrees. It was in this region nothing to the cocktail. Cocktails were, for that the Kikuyu tribe violently opposed many years, made without cherries. They the intrusion of explorers, but they are now were added not as essentials, but as adon the best of terms with the whites and are supplying cheap labor. It is estimated juncts to a drink made successfully only that in this district there are 4,000,000 acres in the United States. Cherries generally used in cooktails are grown in the south of unoccupied lands fit for cultivation and of France; the maraschino in which they 5.000,000 acres of grazing lands. The native farms aggregate about \$60,000 acres. are bottled comes from Dalmatia. The addition of a cherry to a cocktail, which unless overcharged with gum, is fluid,

A survey department was created in April last year to survey the land that is being taken up by settlers. About 30,000 acres had gives it more substance; and, eaten after the cocktail is absorbed, it is an agreeable been surveyed up to the end of the year, but substitute for water in removing the sharp the force was small and did not keep up taste. The cherry adds to the popularity with the applications for land in the latter half of the year. One hundred and sixty acres are allotted to the settler at two shilbeverages having gin as their chief inlings and eight pence per acre, and the purgredient) to substitute the olive for the chaser may spread the payment over sixteen years without interest. No speculaoherry, but the olive has obtained very tion is permitted, and the land is sold only little recognition as a substitute. American to actual settlers.

An agricultural society has been organized at Nairobi, the middle point of the Uganda Railroad, to promote agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. Fairs are to be held at Nairobi, and at other agricultural centres when they develop, to show all farm products and discuss matters of common concern. The society is combining all the agricultural interests so that all may share in the economical importation of farm machinery, plants, seeds and animals. Nairobi is already an important town with thirty-four stores.

The handbook says that it is hoped soon to place the protectorate on a self-supporting basis. Ten years ago there was no trade worth mentioning in this region. The imports in the last fiscal year amounted to \$2,215,160 and the exports to \$740,300. Mombasa has become one of the leading ports on the east coast. The gross tonnage of steamships entering and clearing last year was 424,212, and of Norwegian and Zanzibar sailing vessels and dhows, 20,571.

This remarkable progress has been made possible by the Uganda Railroad and the large resources and prospects of the more "This," said the Senator, picking up a copy of healthful parts of the country. Some of Granger's "Lives of Famous Englishmen." "gives . I think, a phase of the character of Daniel the rich, high plateaus that the railroad crosses are still untouched. The highlands ing back the cover. Senator Hoar showed on the between the Kikuvu plateau, no fly leaf over a note to the effect that the author. to settlers, and Victoria Nyanza are at a still greater elevation, and all visitors say istering the sacrament, this stanza in Webster's they have a bright future when they are finally opened to white enterprises.

Steam will soon bring it about. Twentyone years ago Joseph Thomson crossed these plateaus, the first white man to traverse the regions through which this railroad has been built. He was many months on the way, but the railroad trains now cover the distance to Victoria Nyanza in forty hours, and the through journey is soon to be made in shorter time. The maximum schedule speed is twenty-five miles an hour, and this road is the only one in tropical Africa on which trains are run in the nighttime.

Many influences are potent in the work of transformation. Men of science are developing the natural resources, prospectors are seeking with some success for valuable minerals, settlers are cultivating the rich soil of the highlands, and the worl of the missionary teachers has so impressed some of the tribes that the natives themselves have built their churches and schools and are supporting them. The most sanguine did not dream twenty years ago that to-day would see this part of Africa so well started in the ways of progress.

Diplomatic Privilege Works Both Ways. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. John Mer rill, who writes so strongly to THE SUN on the im-munity of the diplomatic corps, must not forget that we have far more to gain than to lose in the strictest interpretation of this international agree-ment. It is rather surprising to hear intelligent people denounce the under secretary's action as if they had never heard of extraterritoriality and the sacred tenets to which, on general principles, our Chargé d'Affaires in London appealed in a simi-

lar instance.
Suppose in our clash with Spain Minister Woodsuppose in our clean with spain anistic wood-ford could have been arrested on some trivial charge as a pretext to gain time at some critical moment, how easily some local law could have been twisted in that country, and how often history shows crises in which any delay or hampering of foreign diplomats might have altered and compli-

fine for scorching, but as a Washington efficial put it, he lost every excuse by refusing to listen to a plea which subsequently proved lawful and en-forcing an absurd and unwarranted penalty for contempt of court. Unfortunately thousands of our country Justices are absolutely unfit for office. They do not know the word impartial. I could do not know the work soaks every Repub name one good Democrat who soaks every Repub-lican that he can get, and he release all members of his own party, even on fairly serious charges. If they can only get a New Yorker in their citches their joy is unbounded, and to overcome legal restrictions in fining they multiply charges and con-vict on each count. In an adjacent State a horse ed over a bridge with its rider as a train passed There were just eight charges for this covert act, and it cost \$40 and one night in jail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

W. H. JENNYDON.

# The Flying Cat Tails.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If you want to know what was flying through the air to-day ask any Jerseylte. It was cat talk from the Jersey meadows. It occurs every year in the fall, what there is a strong west wind blowing. NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

JRESSYTTS.

> My Queen Bess. She walks the bright October woods A queen most fair to see; The blowing breeze her herald is:

And as she passes, at her feet

Pach gallant Raleigh of the woods

FOR NEW YORK REPUBLICANS TO THINK ABOUT.

Republicans in the State of New York who have never been sullied with Odellism said yesterday that it was about time that the facts concerning the reelection of Thomas C. Platt as United States Senator in January, 1903, should be made known. It was on that occasion that the three Odell Senators, Mr. Brackett of Saratoga, Elon R. Brown of Watertown and Nathaniel A. Elaberg of New York city, voted against Senator Platt's reelection.

For several months before the Legislature was to convene in joint session to elect successor to Plats, there were daily reports that Governor Odell would see to it that the Senator was not reelected. The statement was also frequently heard at that time that Governor Odell did not want Senator Platt elected, and that he had conferred with President Roosevelt on the subject. After the talk Governor Odell had with President Roosevelt, it was announced that Governor Odell did not believe that Senator Platt would be reelected, and Governor Odell's friends said that President Roosevelt coneided with Governor Odell in this matter.

After Senator Platt had been reslected despite the opposition of Brackett, Brown and Elsberg, Governor Odell's intimates said on a number of occasions: could have besten Platt for Senator, if he had only had a little nerve and carried out his first intention." Senator Brackett has been one of the severest critics of Governor Odell because of the Governor's alleged lack of nerve.

While it has been believed by Repubicans in the Platt camp and accepted by Governor-Chairman Odell's satellites that the Governor-Chairman was opposed to the reelection of Senator Platt, THE SUN has been furnished with information which proves conclusively that President Roosevelt never for an instant coincided with any views Governor-Chairman Odell may have expressed against Senator Platt's THE SUN is also in possession of information which proves beyond peradventure that President Roosevelt, instead of being opposed to Senator Platt's reelection, wrote to Senator Elon R. Brown and Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg announcing that he saw no reason whatever for their opposition to Senator Platt's reelection. President Roosevelt, as THE SUN'S information also substantiates, did not write to Senator Brackett, because "President Roosevelt could not hope to have any influence on a man like Brackett.

Senator Brown and Senator Elsberg. at the recent Republican State convention at Saratoga, joined hands again with Governor-Chairman Odell in opposing Senator Platt, and in forcing the nomination for Governor of Mr. Odell's candidate, Frank Wayland Higgins. Senator brackett, it is needless to add, was also for Odell and Higgins.

INCREASED RAILWAY MILEAGE. Growth in the United States Greatest in Missouri and the Southwest.

From the Engineering Record. The statistics of American railways pre-pared by Prof. Henry C. Adams for the Luterstate Commerce Commission are replete with interesting information on the condition of the lines as business enterprises. The report June 24, 1904, and has just been published.

At the close of the 1903 fiscal year there were 207,977 miles of railway in the country. These figures do not include second, third and fourth tracks, yards and sidings. The increase during the year was 5,505 miles, the greatest amount in any year in the last decade. It will probably surprise a good many people to-learn that about half of this unusual growth has been in Missouri and the Southwest Although the South Atlantic States have shown

an unusual activity in railway construction.

The mileage of track in some of these Southwestern States is a little startling at first. For this report. Arkansas had 3,814 miles. Kansas 3,799, Texas 11,344, Indian Territory 2,190, New Mexico 2,399, and Oklahoma 1,971, a total of 30,517 miles. Seven per cent. of this was laid during the year covered by the report. This network of railways can be viewed in another way, which is of much interest. In Arkansas there were on June 30 of last year 27.66 miles of railway for every 10,000 inhalitants, in Kansas 56.92 miles, in Texas 85.30, in the Indian Territory 53.13, in New Mexico 115.14, and in Oklahoma 47.09. These figures do not convey much meaning until they are compared with similar statistics for some of the Eastern States, such as 10.73 miles in Connectic t. 7.2 n Massachusetts, 33.68 in Michigan, 32.44 in

All these figures give what is known is single-track mileage. In many parts of the country the most important recent railway construction does not come under this head. It has been carried on to provide for an up-oreased volume of traffic, and comprises additional trunk and yard tracks and sidings. In the whole country this additional trackage increased 6.03 per cent, during the fiscal year 1903, while the main single track mileage increased but 2.58 per cent. When all the tracks in the country are added together the total length of American railways was 283.821 miles

sylvania.

in the country are added together the total length of American railways was 283.821 miles on June 30 of last year, 9.626 miles more than on June 30, 1804.

For the operation of these lines there were 43.871 locomotives in use last year, of which 10.570 were on passenger service, and 1.752.889 cars, of which 58.140 were for passengers. There were 214 locomotives per 1,000 miles of line, as against 206 the year before. The increase was mainly in equipment for freight service. The corresponding increase in care per 1,000 miles of road, from 3.195 to 8.540, was likewise almost wholly for freight. The number of passengers carried by each locomotive during the year increased 4.38 per cent., while the passenger miles per locomotive increased 3.69 per cent. This difference in percentages can only be explained by a greater growth of local than through passenger traffic. The number of tons of freight per locomotive increased but 0.77 per cent., but the ton mileage increased 2.12 per cent., due to the growth of long-haul shipments as compered with local business.

The most interesting figures in the report are those indicating the enormous staff of men required to operate the American railways. The number was 1,312,357 on June 30, 1803, over 10 per cent. more than during the previous year, and equivalent to 639 per 100 miles of track. The greatest increase has been in station attendants, brakemen, track hands and laborers. By including the families dependent on railways employees for support, at least six million people may be said to obtain their living from railways. The total payroll of the year was \$757.221.000, more than \$81,000,000 greater than in 1902.

From the Chicago Tribune

In 1825—Henry G. Davis was born. In 1826—John Quincy Adams was elected Provident. In 1880—Henry G. Davis was 7 years old; James G. Blaine was born; Webster and Hayne had their famous debate; William IV. ascended the English throne; the first locomotive was built by Peter

Chicago was incorporated, with a population of 4,170; Michigan was admitted to the Union: Henry ris was 1/ years of age.
1844—Rutherford B. Hayes and Henry G. Davis cost their first votes; the first telegraph line

was established.
In 1848—Zachary Taylor was elected President
the Proc Soll party was formed; gold was discov ered in California; Henry G. Davis was 26 years o

age. In 1863—Alton Brooks Parker and Charles W Fairbanks were born: Henry G. Davis was 29 year

In 1868-Pony express was established from 5

Louis to San Francisco: Theodore Roosevelt was born; Henry G. Davis was S years of age. norm; menry G. Davie was as years of age.
In 1971.—Chicago was burnt; the German Empire
was established; Paris capitulated; Heary G.
Davis became United States Senator.
In 1976.—Alton B. Pariser and Charles W. Pairbanks cast their first votes; R. B. Hayes was elected

Prondent; Henry G. Davis was 82 years of age. In 1880—James A. Garneld was elected President Theodore Roosevelt east his first vote

in 1883.—Two-cent postage went into effect Henry G. Davis retired from the Senate.